

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 1-11, 13-21, and 23-25 as follows:

- Sub E 1. (AMENDED) A nucleic acid encoding a chimeric enzyme, wherein said chimeric enzyme comprises a catalytic domain of a first glycosyltransferase and a localization [localisation] signal of a second glycosyltransferase, whereby [when] said nucleic acid is expressed in a cell wherein said chimeric enzyme is located in an area of the cell where it is able to compete for substrate with the [a] second glycosyltransferase, resulting in reduced levels of a product from said second glycosyltransferase.
2. (AMENDED) The [A] nucleic acid according to claim 1, wherein said localization [localisation] signal localizes [localises] said catalytic domain thereby to enable the catalytic domain to compete with said second glycosyltransferase for a substrate.
3. (AMENDED) The [A] nucleic acid according to claim 1, wherein the localization [localisation] signal is based on, or is similar to that of [derived from] a glycosyltransferase which produces glycosylation patterns which are recognized [recognised] as foreign by a transplant recipient.
4. (AMENDED) The [A] nucleic acid according to claim 1, wherein the localization [localisation] signal comprises the amino terminus of the second glycosyltransferase.
5. (AMENDED) The [A] nucleic acid according to claim 1, wherein the localization [localisation] signal is based on, or is similar to that of [derived from] $\alpha(1,3)$ -galactosyltransferase.
6. (AMENDED) The [A] nucleic acid according to claim 1, wherein the first glycosyltransferase is selected from the group consisting of H-transferase, secretor sialyltransferase, a galactosyl sulphating enzyme and [or] a phosphorylating enzyme.

7. (AMENDED) The [A] nucleic acid according to claim 1, wherein the catalytic domain and the localization [localisation] signal each originates from a mammal selected from the group consisting of human, primates, ungulates, dogs, mice, rats and rabbits.

8. (AMENDED) The [A] nucleic acid according to claim 1, wherein the localization [localisation] signal is based on, or is similar to that of [derived from] the same species as the cell which the nucleic acid is intended to transform.

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9. (AMENDED) The [A] nucleic acid according to claim 1, comprising a sequence encoding the catalytic domain of H transferase and a nucleic acid sequence encoding a localization [localisation] signal from Gal-transferase, which transferase catalyses the production of an epitope reactive with an antibody to thereby cause hyperacute rejection.

10. (AMENDED) The [A] nucleic acid according to claim 9, wherein the catalytic domain and the localization [localisation] signal are based on, or are similar to that of [derived from] pigs.

11. (AMENDED) The [A] nucleic acid according to claim 1, which encodes the NH₂ terminal cytoplasmic tail of GT attached to the transmembrane, stem and catalytic domains of Ht [gtHT as defined herein].

13. (AMENDED) The [A] vehicle according to claim 12, selected from the group consisting of an expression vector, plasmid and phage.

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14. (AMENDED) The [A] vehicle according to claim 12, which enables said nucleic acid to be expressed in prokaryotes or in eukaryotes.

Sub D'
15. (AMENDED) An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a localization [localisation] signal of a glycosyltransferase selected from a group consisting of MNVKGR, MNVKGK and MVVKGK.

16. (AMENDED) The [A] isolated nucleic acid molecule according to claim 15, wherein the signal encoded comprises an amino terminus of gal-transferase, which transferase catalyses the production of an epitope reactive with an antibody to thereby cause hyperacute rejection.

Sub 53 17. (AMENDED) A method of producing the [a] nucleic acid according to claim 1, comprising the step of operably linking a nucleic acid sequence encoding a catalytic domain from a first glycosyltransferase to a nucleic acid sequence encoding a localization [localisation] signal of a second glycosyltransferase.

B 18. (AMENDED) A method of reducing the level of a carbohydrate exhibited on the surface of a cell, said method comprising causing a nucleic acid to be expressed in said cell wherein said nucleic acid to be expressed in said cell wherein said nucleic acid encodes a chimeric enzyme which comprises a catalytic domain of a first glycosyltransferase and a localization [localisation] signal of a second glycosyltransferase, whereby said chimeric enzyme is located in an area of the cell where it is able to compete for substrate with said second glycosyltransferase, and wherein said second glycosyltransferase is capable of transferring [producing] said carbohydrate.

19. (AMENDED) A method of producing a cell from a donor species which is immunologically acceptable to a recipient species by reducing levels of carbohydrate on said cell which cause it to be recognized as non-self by the recipient, said method comprising causing a nucleic acid to be expressed in said cell wherein said nucleic acid encodes a chimeric enzyme which comprises a catalytic domain of a first glycosyltransferase and a localization [localisation] signal of a second glycosyltransferase, whereby said chimeric enzyme is located in an area of the cell where it is able to compete for substrate with said second glycosyltransferase, and wherein said second glycosyltransferase is capable of transferring [producing] said carbohydrate.

20. (AMENDED) A cell produced by the [a] method according to claim 19.

21. (AMENDED) An organ comprising the [a] cell according to claim 20..